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SENATE AND HOUSE.

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in Louisiana and other states, and a memo

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CONFEREES AGREE

Representatives of the Senate and House Come to a Conclusion on the Omnibus Bill.

Terms Upon Which Montana Will Admitted to the Union, With the Dakotas and Washington

Townsite Case-The Direct Tax Bill Again a Stumbling Block.

anibus territorial bill reached a conclusion this evening and Platt and Springer orrow. The bill as agreed to by the conferees fixes the names of the two Dakotas as North Dakota and South Dakota. The people of South Dakota are to vote upon adopting the Sioux Falls constitution May 14, and the location of the capital will be settled by that election. On the same date for delegates to constitutional conventions and for a full list of state officers. On the first Tuesday in October the people may vote upon the constitutions an election of members of the legislature and representatives in congress. The legislatures may meet and elect two senators each, in time to take their seats at the beginning of the first regular session of the Fifty-first congress in December next, at which time the representatives shall also be admitted to seats. These provisions apply also to senators and representatives

ply also to senators and representatives from South Dakota.

THE HALFBREED SCRIP CASE.

Text of Secretary Vilas' Opinion in the Glendive Townsite Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—[Special to the Independent.]—The secretary of the interior has decided two cases involving the Validity of Sloux halfbreed scrip when filed through attorneys in fact. The first case was that of Joseph W. Allen and others against Lewis Merrill and others, involving land in sections 24 and 30, township 16, range 55, Miles City, Mont., land district. This land involves the townsite of Glendive. The second case is that of Thomas W. Hyde and August McDonaid against Frank Weaton and Oville Stram. The lands involved are all in section 30, township 63, range 11, Duluth, Minn., and include valuable mineral lands. [In the first case Lewis Merrill and others filed halfbreed scrip upon land and Allen and others but the pre-emption locators are given the right to complete their entries. In his de-cision in the Montana case the secretary goes over the law fully and decides it will not be safe to allow the location of scrip by powers of attorney. He says:

not be safe to allow the location of scrip by powers of attorney. He says:

'It is contended that upon the location being made under the circumstances stated, the title passed at once out of the United States as effectually as the title to lands granted to aid railroads pass upon the filing of the map of definite location, and the decision in Larrivierre vs. Wademan is relied upon. That case simply held that that the location of land with scrip under the act of July 17, 1854, passed the fee out of the United States into the person to whom the scrip was issued. This doctrine may be accepted, but it hardly needs argument to establish that in regard to such effect the location must be one authorized by the act of congress, and this position is not the least antagonistic to the decision cited, for in that case there had been a valid location, the court in the recitation of the facts stating the claimant under the scrip located said scrip upon property in dispute, fully complying with the instructions of the general land office. If a piece of scrip were stolen and the letter of the attorney forged, and thereby the location made, it is plain that upon proof of the facts the commissioner would cancel it, and that the scrip would be returned to the halfbreed to whom it belonged. In like manner, if the scrip be actually in the hands of the parties seeking to locate it for their own benefit, contrary to the statute and regulations under it, it is equally in the power of the commissioner to reject the application and deny the attempt to so misuse the scrip and secure public land without right thereto."

The Direct Tax Bill. dcion in the minds of the friends of the the conference report on that bill to-day and the fitibustering against its consideration were the result of an intimation from the president that he would prefer not to have to choose between an approval of the bill or a direct veto. If action on the bill is delayed beyond to-morrow, or if there should be a failure on the part of the senate committee on enrolled bills to deliver the bill to the president before next Thursday, the way will be open to a "pocket" veto, or in other words the president may avail himself of his constitutional right to hold a bill ten days, which would carry it over the 4th of March, when it would not be signed and would, therefore, fail.

National Capital Cullings.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The decision of the court of claims giving judgment of \$1,-002,517 in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad company in the suit against the United states was for an adjustment of the ac-States was for an adjustment of the accounts of the company based on previous decisions of the supreme court. The judgment represents the amount due the company for government transportation over its non-aided roads, and also the amount of certain payments by the company in excess of the requirements of the Thurman act.

The senate special committee on the president's message relating to the Union and Central Pacific railroads had a meeting to day, and decided to ask that the Union Pacific funding bill, which has been on the senate calendar all this session as a special order, be recommitted to the committee. This action precludes the possibility of accomplishing any legislation on the subject this session. this session.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at dinner tonight by Secretary and Mrs. Villas. It was the last of the cabinet dinners of tie present administra-

To Entertain Jur Neighbors, WASHINGTON, Feb.19 .- In the house to day Representative Bitterworth, of Ohio, introduced for references joint resolution authorizing the president to invite the members of the parliament of Canada, and the premiers and cabineshof the providences to visit the United States May 1, 1889, and be the guests ad partakers of the hospitality of the people of the United States. An appropriation of \$150,000 is made to carry out the provisions of the resolution and a joint committee of the house and senate provided it to receive and entertain the nation's guess.

An appropriation of \$150,000 is made to carry out the prospects are quite favorable for long through the house. A great deal of eitement has been created.

Montana, and definite is known of his whereabouts.

To Succeed Burns.

St. Joseph, Feb. 19.—Advices up to 1 o'clock this morning indicate the election of C. F. Boohr and R. P. C. Wilson to fill out the term of the late Congressman Burns in the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses. authorizing the president to invite the

HELD FOR TRIAL

The Case of Mrs. Maggie Page, the WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- In the senate o-day, the committee on privileges and Alleged Butte Poisoner, to Go to lections, to which was referred the resoluthe Grand Jury. tions offered by Chandler and Gibson for

rial of political associations, reported them Julia Page, the Woman's Daughter all back (to be laid on the table); it also Refuses to Affirm or Deny Her reported an original resolution to inquire Story of Saturday. whether in all the states there was a free

> ever, Sufficient to Make a Strong Case Against the Woman.

results thereof had been prevented by vio-lence, intimidation, fraud or other crime; also to inquire into the election in Louisiana in April, 1888, and whether that state has a republican form of government, the committee to report at the session to be held in December, 1889. Saulsbury, on behalf of the democratic members of the committee on privileges and elections, expressed utter dissent from endent.]-If the examination which took place in Butte to-day is any indication, Butte's county jail surely covers a Lucretia and elections, expressed utter dissent from the resolution, on the ground that the sen ate had no jurisdiction. The resolution lorgia in the person of Mrs. Maggie Page. She was arrested Saturday and placed in was laid over till to-morrow. After rou-tine business the senate proceeded to the consideration of Vest's motion by which onfinement on the charge of poisoning her husband, who died suddenly at 1:30 the conference report on the direct tax bill was agreed to last Saturday. After consid-erable debate the motion to reconsider was Saturday, undoubtedly from the effects of the poison. Her 8-year-old daughter Julia, was agreed to last Saturday. After considerable debate the motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 48.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. A number of amendments reported by the committee were agreed to. Harris interrupted the reading of the bill to call attention to the large number of unconfirmed nominations and moved the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected by a party vote. After some desultory debate the reading of the bill was resumed. The senate amendment to pay Mrs. Waite \$8,740, the balance of one year's salary of the late Chief Justice Waite, encountered considerable opposition, but was finally agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 14. The amendment appropriating \$40,000 each for the statues of Gen. Philip Sheridan and Gen. John A. Logan in Washington was agreed to, and Daniel gave notice that after all the committee amendments were disposed of he would offer a similar amendment for a statue to Gen, Winfield S. Hancock. Without completing the bill the senate adjourned. on whose evidence she was incarcerated, as narrated in Sunday's INDEPENfarm since, and on the witness stand in the probate court this afternoon refused to say a word ene way or the other. The child was evidently terrified by the looks of her mother, who was in the court room and the little one remained tongue-tied. J. R. Bordeaux testified, however, that the child told him that her evidence before the jury to the effect that she had her father, while splitting wood, take something white out of a bottle was untrue. The child's evidence was not estimony not developed at the coroner's quest, which will be part of the main re iance of the prosecution. He testified that on Saturday morning he went over to Page's house and was told by some one there, he did not remember by whom, that Page had just died. Mrs. Page came to him and gave him a small bottle which was labeled "Morphine." She took the bottle out of a small basket with a lid to it. When she gave him the bottle she told him to throw it away. She seemed much excited while doing this. Afterward she took the bottle away from him, saying she might want to use it. Witness said he could not state whether she said she might want to use it again, she merely said she might want to use it. Finally she did give him the bottle and he in turn gave it to Deputy Sheriff Reynolds. A small bottle was produced in court which the witness identified as the one given him by Mrs. Page. The bottle

charge of murder. HARTFORD'S DISASTER.

the examination, at the conclusion of which

she was held without bail to answer to the

demand the previous question. Then the famous deadlock of the last session was recalled. Crisp raised a question of consideration and Rodgers, Arkansas, Breckenridge, Kentucky, and McMillan in quick succession interjected to adjourn, to take a recess and to adjourn until Thursday. At this moment Oates entered the chamber and Caswell called attention to this fact, but the carls.

entered the chamber and Caswell calced attention to this fact, but the, or's loud demand for the regular order. The motion to adjourn till Thursday having been voted down, Morse (Mass) made a motion to adjourn till Friday next. No quorum voted on Morse's motion, and a call of the house was ordered. Caswell finding it impossible to secure a vote on the conference report to-day, withdrew the matter from consideration of the house and announced he would call it up to morrow. The house then resumed, in committee of the whole, consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. The amendment reducing to \$800 a year the minimum salaries of stenographers to postmasters was defeated. No further progress was made on the bill, and the committee rose and the house took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of business reported by the committee on military affairs. The session of the house to-night was a perfect parody on legislation. It was called for the consideration of business reported from the committee on military affairs. The first bill called up was the one appropriating \$100,000 for erecting a morument at Fort Green, Brooklyn, to the memory of the victims of prison ships. Kiltore, Texas, raised a point of no quorum and the measure was withdrawn. Felix Canpbell, New York, irritated at the defeat determined that no measure called up should receive favorable consideration. Consequently, as each measure was called to the attention of the house, Campbell llow the taking down of the tottering vators. The building was of the most imsy construction. None of the local inurance companies would touch it. A large

surance companies would touch it. A large fragment of the boiler has been found, showing the explosion was the actual cause of the catastrophe.

The following is a full list of the dead to midnight: Geo. Gaines, porter; Dwight H. Buell, jeweler, Hartford; Geo. Engler, drug clerk, Hartford; J. W. Housmand, Boston; J. C. Hill, Buffalo; Louis H. Bronson, wife and child, Hartford; Geo. J. Ketchum and Edward Ketchum. Hartford; Geo. W. Root, Brockport, N. Y.; an unknown; A. F. Tilletson, Cincinnati; Thos. F. McCue, New York; M. Galody and wife, Hartford; charred remains, presumed to be those of Andrew F. Whiting; Dr. L. Perrin and wife and Wm. Boyle, Hartford. The patients at the hospital are ail doing well to-day and will recover.

The remaining portion of the hotel proper has been pulled down, leaving only the four-story annex. This has filled the excavation already made with an immense accumulation of masonry and timbers, and it is very doubtful whether any more bodies can be recovered for many hours, if any are buried in the rear part. The bodies of Night Clerk Perry and Whiting are the only ones believed to be in the ruins. Consequently, as each measure was called to the attention of the house, Campbell raised the point of no quorum. The par-odycontinued until 10 o'clock, when the session expired by limitation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19 .- In the case of enitures in the war department, to-day fore vs. Best, the supreme court of Caliornia has decided that when the governfornia has decided that when the govern-ment had patented lands to the Central Pacific with the understanding that they were agricultural lands, said railroad could not afterwards be dispossessed by persons setting up mining claims thereon, even should the lands prove to be mineral, un-less there was a reservation of mineral lands other than the general one by the government. Honoring Sir Morier. Berlin, Feb. 19.—The czar, czarinne

repried to the house a substitute for the bilintroduced early last session by Breckenrige, providing for the creation in the waldepartment of a bureau of harbors andwater ways to undertake all river and hasor improvements. The substitute provids for the creation of such a department, to a officered by a corps of United States civengineers, composed of an equal numbers of military afficers and civilians. In theeport accompanying the bill the commite explains at length its provisions and say the time has come to inaugurate a efinite policy with regard to national pulic works, and to provide a specific agecy for its execution. The sense of the peele and of congress, it says, has shwn a steady growth for twenty years in faw of the development of harbors and warways. During this time great evils has been charged against the legislative an administrative methods, and these chiges have gathered force with each paing year. Mere changes in methods of maing appropriations or in the administrative system, or both, will not be sufficied. The evil is fundamental, and requise a radical change. The theory of thoresent bill is to provide an advisory as rell as administrative agency. The cottry is divided into districts or division, each embracing certain related was or groups of works, and in charge of a dision engineer. The several divisions arto be embraced in the proposed department, which is under an advisory board, anthis board is to make final recommendain to congress through the secretary of we The bull reported to-day is supposed to eet the objections urged against the ormal bill. and ezarowitch will attend the reception to ssador at St. Petersburg Tuesday. In view of the quarrel between Sir Robert and Bismarck much comment has been caused here by this announcement, as the attend-ance of three members of the imperial family will be a mark of unusual patron-Labouchere and Pigott.

LONDON, Feb. 19.-Referring to Soames estimony before the Times-Parnell comistotal amount of money which he paid Pigott was £50. He said he would not dis-close anything regarding the alleged at-tempt to bribe Pigott until he went into the Train Robbers Foiled.

CINCINNATI. [Feb. 19 .- The statement is

published that a fast train on the Louis-

ville & Nashville, carrying a car load of

silver dollars and one hundred passengers, ran into a lot of ties placed on the track by robbers near Walton, Ky., Friday night, but the force of the shock broke the ob-struction and the train passed safely. ASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- The senate comtie on foreign relations decided it was opolitic to take further steps in the Sapan matter, pending the proposed Berlinonference. This determination was rehed as the result of a telegram from the ditor of the New York World, asking if by desired the testimony of their correspondent, J. C. Klein, now in San Francis. PANAMA, (via Galveston) Feb. 19 .-Twenty-five hundred men were discharged from the canal works at Savernilla on the 16th. The contractors continue to curtail the work on all the sections. There is a strong military force on the line of the canal to maintain order.

Stabbed With a Penknife IZEMAN, Feb. 19 .- [Special to the Intendent.]—In a quarrel last night a man nasd Cobberty stabbed another named weeks ago W. M. Leo, of Leo & Muller, Coer with a penknife in the abdomen. dealers in furnaces, left the city, taking bute wound is not serious. The quarrel buthe wound is not serious. The quarrel with him nearly \$3,000 of the firm's money. It is reported he has been seen at Heiena, Montana, and Seattle, W. T., but nothing definite is known of his whereabouts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative

eprted to the house a substitute for the

bilintroduced early last session by Breck

"PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

imes People Testify to the Manner Which Certain Letters Were Obtained. LONDON, Feb. 19 .- The court room was crowded to day when the Parnell commission resumed its sitting, Labouchere, John Morley, George Shaw, LaFevre and other prominent persons being present. Mac-Donald, manager of the Times, was the first witness. He declined to say whether Dr. Cunningham and Clifford and Two he regarded the letters of Jan. 9 and May 15 as the only important ones among the first five which the secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union handed to him. Jus tice Hannon sharply rebuked the witness

tice Hannon sharply rebuked the witness for his refusal. MacDonald continued and said the letters had been taken as a whole, and as a whole they were compromising. Witness said he forgot whether, when he submitted the Egan letters to the expert he also submitted other specimens of Egan's writing. He could not be positive whether he then had actual specimens of Egan's writing. He said he was convinced that the Egan and Parnell letters were genuine before the first article on "Parnellism and Crime" was published by the Times. Witness paid Houston £550 for the Parnell letter of June 16 and Egan's letter to Coney. The total payments made for the Parnell letter of June 16 and Egan's letter to Coney. The total payments made to Houston amounted to £2,530. He particularly avoided asking from what source the letters came because Houston said he was bound to secrecy. Witness first knew Pigott, the former editor of the Irishman supplied them at about the time of the publication of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" begun. Macdonald neilism and Crime' begun. Macdonald said the Times' statement that knives and firearms were kept in the league office in London was based upon information sup-plied to the writer of the article in which the statement was made. He did not know directly who wrote the article, and was not bound to tell if he did know. The editor bound to tell if he did know. The editor of the Times was responsible for the statements made in the paper, and therefore counsel was not entitled to demand by force the names of contributors.

The counsel for Parnell and Egan said he was entitled to demand the name of the author of the articles because he was bound to test the truth of such a grave statement.

statement. Witness said he could not name the writer without making inquiries. The "Parnellism and Crime" series of articles was not all written by one author.

Counsel for Parnell asked witness to inquire who the author was. The court expressed a doubt whether if witness could not remember whether he could be required to seek information on the subject.

Counsel for Parnell: "Witness could be forced to do so."

anything within his knowledge connected with the specific charge.

McDonald finally said that Flannagan wrote the articles that appeared March 7 and 10, 1887. He had forgotten who wrote the others. Parnell's alleged letter to Piggott was then produced. Presiding Justice Hannen asked whether it was admitted that the letter was genuine, and Sir Charles Russell replied, "No, no." Attorney-General Webster then called an English writing expert to the stand, whereupon there was a sharp encounter, Sir Charles Russell contending that justice demanded the source of the letter should be revealed before he was called upon to cross-examine the experts. Presiding Justice Hannen thought that the inquiry should now be had a large label "Morphine." The wo-

the source of the letter should be revealed before he was called upon to cross-examine the experts. Presiding Justice Hannen thought that the inquiry should now be made as to the source of the letters.

Houston, secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic league, testified that the pamphlet entitled "Parnellism Unmasked," was based upon Piggott's information regarding Devoy. In Dec. 1885 witness asked Piggott to supply further informations asked Piggott to supply further informations. Piggott went to Paris and elsewhere. He visited Eugene Davis at Lausanne, and wrote to witness that he found him very bitter against the Parnellites. Piggott supplied the copies of five Parnell and six Egan letters. Pigott returned from America with a sealed letter, which he said he had obtained from Bresiin, and which contained instructions to a person in Paris to give up letters on certain conditions. Piggott went to Paris repeatedly before he obtained the letters. Witness showed the letters to Buckle, editor of the Times, who advised him to see McDonald. Up to the time of their publication he had not bargained for payment for the letters, but he made it conditional that the Times alone should be responsible for their publication. Witness had nothing to do with the testing of the signatures, and was completely ignorant of the process by which they were tested.

TARIFF REFORMERS.

TARIFF REFORMERS.

from President Cleveland. he American Tariff Reform association form in the tariff and read the following etter from President Cleveland:

form in the tariff and read the following letter from President Cleveland:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—John G. White, Esq., secretary.—Dear Sir:—I have received the invitation of the Tariff Reform League to be present at the convention of tar.ff reformers to be held in Chicago. I have also read the circular of the league accompanying the invitation, in which the objects of the convention are specifically set forth. The scheme of practical and efficient work therein described meets with my hearty approval, and promises, if adhered to, the most valuable aid to the furtherance of a cause which is very near to the interests and welfare of our people. The danger which we have to guard against is the misleading of our countrymen by specious theories, cunningly contrived, and faisely offering to the people relief from present burdens, and the legitimate expense necessary to secure the benefits of a beneficent rule under the taxation of free institutions. The declared purposes of your league will not be attained until all those interested in the economic questions which are now pressed upon their attention are forced from all sophistries and clouding fallacies, and until the subject of tariff reform is presented to them as a topic involving the relief of the plain people of the land from useless and unjust expense. The question is a simple and plain one, and needs but to be fairly presented to be understood. It is the positive duty of your organization to guard the people against deception. My extreme interest in the work which your league has undertaken and in the expressed objects proposed by the convention, would lead me to accept your invitation if it were possible to do so. But my public duties league has undertaken and in the expressed ebjects proposed by the convention, would lead me to accept your invitation if it were possible to do so. But my public duties here positively prevent such an acceptance. Hoping that the convention will be very successful, and with an earnest wish for the prosperity and success of your league in its efforts to enlighten and benefit the people. I am yours very traits.

people, I am, yours very truly.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Great applause greeted the reading, and routine business was then taken up. Losses by Fire. CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Early this morn ing the machine shops, car shops and locomotive house of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad were found to be on fire. A strong wind was blowing from the west and when the firemen arrived the entire property was doomed. The loss to the railroad company is estimated at \$200,000; insurance one half. Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—Rudolph Blankenburg & Co.'s large importing house burned this morning.

The flames spread rapidly and the Blankenburg and adjoining buildings in Strawberry and Bank streets were deluged with water to save them, so that the destruction by fire was probably a smaller item. A rough guess puts the loss at half a million; insured. olis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad were

ON THE WARPATH

J. E. Clifford Reported to Have Killed an Indian, and the Latter Said to Have Retaliated.

Settlers Rumored to be Among the Redskins' Victims.

The Scene of the Trouble the Locality Where Two Flatheads Were Hung by Whites Last Year.

MISSOULA, Feb. 19 .- [Special to the Inependent. |-For some days wild rumors affair at Demersville, at the head of Flathead lake. An effort has been made to but without avail. To-night the Gazette of this place publishes the following:

"The following letter was received by James Swaney, of this place, from a lady friend in Ravalli: 'It seems that an Indian stole an overcoat from J. E. Clifford, of Clifford, or Demersville, and well known here. Clifford struck him with a pistol or the head, from which the Indian died Owing to the distance, with no railroad or s no possibility of finding out anything by the Indians or halfbreeds around Ravalli. Maj. Ronan says an Indian brought him a report that J. E. Clifford was killed by Indians Saturday night. We have since heard that both Clifford and Dr. Cunningham were killed. There seems to be a feeling that if Clifford is not killed the Indians will lose no opportu-

nity to do so. Every thing is quiet There are a few Indians in town and they are chiefly, bent upon buying ammuni The squaws and children are hurrying to ward the agency. I think two white men in the Flathead valley have been killed and we shall see a great fight." no excitement in the valley when he left last Thursday or Friday, but the Indians

threatened him a good deal coming across the reservation. Bad blood is known to have existed among the Indians about the Flathead Lake country ever since the citizens of Demersville hung two of their number about a year Notwithstanding these the rumors affoat, many people definite news has created an undercurre of this place. It is generally considere that the reports are exaggerated.

Ravalli and the people are anxiously awaiting it. The uneasiness here is in-

CARNOT'S DIFFICULTY. The French President Can Prevail Upon

mprobability of forming a cabinet on the Ferryist or opportunist lines. President Tirard only to meet with another refusal.

says the president strongly inclines says the president strongly inclines towards a cabinet formed mainly of senators, conceiving that such a ministry would have a better prospect of securing general support than a government composed of the more pronounced members of the chamber. Late this evening nothing had been settled. Ex-President Grevy has been taken suddenly ill. It is feared his constitution will break down.

ALL IN DOUBT AGAIN.

The Indianapolis Politicians at Sea on the Harrison Cabinet Puzzle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19 .- Among the politicians great doubt has been expressed breach of good faith if the slope is ignored and they refuse to admit that it will be; but after all there is nothing but conjecture, for no one has any positive informa-The general and his family have been

actively at work preparing for their removal to Washington. TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Eiffell tower, at Paris, is now 285 metres high. The work will be completed in two weeks.

The report has been confirmed that Herr Bandeis, adviser to King Tamasese, has been recalled to Berlin. In well-informed German circles it is re-ported that Gen. Von Wittich will succeed Count Von Schellendorf.

Eugene Davis states that Houston's evidence before the Parnell commission regarding him is an atrocious calumny. The will of Amelia Kerr, widow of Henry A. Kerr, was probated yesterday at New York. Among other bequests about \$100,000 is divided among a number of educational and religious institutions.

Justice Patterson, of the New York su-preme court, has denied the application of Henry Gillig in his suit against Lawrence Barrett and Edwin Booth for the appointment of a receiver of the prof

In a glove fight yesterday at London between Pritchard and Hayes, for £100 a side, the latter was completely knocked out, his nose and jaw being broken. His friends broke into the ring and a free fight ensued. The annual convention of the National Electric Light association began at Chicago yesterday. The address of the president says, among other things, that during the past year there has been an increase of 750,000 in the number of incandescent lights in use in this country and they now number over 2,500,000. Almost 300 miles of track for electric railroads have been laid.

Gould Retires.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad was held to-day. The only change in the directors was the retirement of Jay Gould, whose

place was filled by Henry A. C. Taylor, son of the late Moses Taylor, whose estate is still the largest holder of the company's stock. The retirement of Gould was in accordance with his wish.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—The state